

PEOPLE'S WEEKLY

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Vigorous Campaign Planned TO HOLD CONFERENCES IN FEDERAL RIDINGS

CONVENTION GIVES \$7210

When delegates attending the Alberta C.C.F. convention in Calgary last week decided to complete the raising of their Victory Fund objective they didn't "let George do it".

Delegates and members present at Saturday afternoon's session contributed the very large sum of \$7,210.00, and pledged themselves to go back to their constituencies to raise the balance of the \$22,000 which has been set as Alberta's share of the fund required to fight the federal election.

Amounts ranging from \$5.00 to \$1,000.00 were quickly pledged by delegates when Provincial Treasurer C. E. Lee and P. N. R. Morrison, Assistant to National Treasurer A. M. Nicholson, suggested that those in attendance at the convention should start the drive to complete the Victory Fund by making generous contributions themselves. The response was spontaneous and enthusiastic.

Following the splendid response by convention delegates officials of the movement in the province are confident that the membership throughout Alberta will rally to put the Victory Fund away over the top.



PERSONAL STUFF BY E. E. R.

"To those who have come into this movement with understanding and conviction the winning or losing of an election is an incident, pleasant or unpleasant as the case may be." These words uttered by Ernie Cook when he presented the report of the Board at the annual provincial convention of the Alberta C.C.F. in Calgary last week, were the keynote of one of the most remarkable, and certainly one of the most heart-warming gatherings in my experience. It would not have been unreasonable to expect that there might have been at least a few of the three hundred delegates and members attending this year's convention who would have been looking for a scapegoat. After all, the men and women who make up the C.C.F., including those among them who are given responsibilities of leadership, are ordinary human beings with all the frailties to which the human flesh is heir. In the C.C.F. in Alberta there has always been the highest of goodwill and comradeship among those who have struggled together in trying circumstances through the years to build and maintain our movement. But even so, it could scarcely be expected that we'd be free of some of the recurring ailments which are found in any congregation of hu-

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Splendid Progress By Alberta C.C.F. Shown in Past Year

GREAT CONVENTION

An organization program that will put every one of the 13,000 Alberta members of the C.C.F. to work was adopted by the annual provincial convention held in Calgary last week.

With a splendid attendance of 207 official delegates and a large number of members from every part of the province, the Calgary convention was in many respects the most successful in the history of the C.C.F. in Alberta.

Reports of officers which showed great progress in every department were heard with enthusiasm by the delegates. Membership during the past year had more than doubled; constituencies had done well in raising their Victory Fund quotas; analyses of provincial election returns showed that in a number of federal constituencies the vote polled would be sufficient to elect a C.C.F. candidate when the opposition vote is divided among three or four other parties instead of being concentrated behind one party as it was in the provincial contest.

Organization Director Appointed
Provision was made for the immediate appointment of a Director of Organization who would also act as provincial campaign manager under E. B. Jolliffe, M.P.P., who is campaign manager for the Dominion.

At a meeting of the Provincial Board following the convention the

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R.A. PUBLIC WARD RATES INCREASED TWENTY PER CENT

While Private Wards Are Only
Boosted a Little Over
Nine Per Cent

On motion of S. A. Dickson, Edmonton lawyer and Alderman F. J. Mitchell, Citizens' representative on the City Council, the Royal Alexandra Hospital Board voted five to three to increase the rates of the municipally owned institution.

On motion of A. Fraser Duncan, K.C., the matter came before the Board in the form of a recommendation from the Executive Committee that: "The per diem charges for patients in the Isolation Hospital be left as they are; that the charges for Children's Ward be increased 25 cents per day, and that all other per diem charges be increased 50 cents per day."

The increase will go into effect January 1, 1945 and the Superintendent was instructed to notify the City Commissioners of the proposed increase in rates due to increased costs of operation.

Dr. Mary Hunter, Mrs. C. E. McManus and Ald. S. Persons voted against the proposal to increase rates and letters read at the Board meeting from the Local Council of Women and Miss Isabel Mac-

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C.C.F. Acquires Paper

Beginning with the first issue in January The People's Weekly will be wholly owned and controlled by the Alberta C.C.F. At the provincial convention in Calgary last week the delegates accepted an offer of the present publisher to turn the paper over to the C.C.F. so that in Alberta as in all other provinces the "C.C.F." paper may become the property of the movement and come under its editorial control.

Weekly publication of the paper will be resumed with the change of ownership.

An immediate drive for subscriptions will be made. Present subscribers will be asked to pay for at least an additional year in advance and all members of the C.C.F. will be canvassed to become subscribers to the paper.

Subscription price will be \$2.00 per year. Although it is expected that changes will be made to improve the paper it is probable that features which have been proven to be popular with readers will not be disturbed.

OPPOSE TAX ON 'CO-OP' SURPLUSES

C.C.F. Convention Asks for Debt Legislation Similar To Saskatchewan

By unanimous resolution the 207 delegates attending the Alberta C.C.F. convention in Calgary on Friday and Saturday went on record as opposing any attempt to tax surpluses of Co-operatives, either by way of income tax, excess profits tax, or any other form, method or manner of taxation, while in the custody of a Co-operative.

It was maintained that Co-operatives are organized and controlled by their members for the purpose of reducing the cost of producing, processing, manufacturing, distributing, marketing and otherwise dealing with commodities required by their members and others, and thereby preserving to their members their fair and proper share of the wealth they produce. It was shown that "it is necessary for Co-operatives to make an initial charge for services rendered approximating the charge made by competitors for similar

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Favor Necessary Reinforcements

Taking a definite stand on the question of conscription, delegates attending the Alberta C.C.F. convention in Calgary unanimously endorsed the following resolution:

"If the facts given to parliament at its special session indicate genuine need of reinforcements we reiterate our demand for total war by conscription of wealth, industry and manpower, and failing that, whatever steps are necessary to ensure our overseas forces of the needed reinforcements."

RURAL HEALTH IN SASKATCHEWAN FIRST OBJECTIVE

REGINA (YMR)—Rural health will get first attention as the government of Saskatchewan takes its first step at this session to bring about complete socialized health services for the citizens of the province.

A Health Services Act introduced by Premier Douglas, minister of health, will decentralize health work by providing sixteen Medical Health Officers, each with a staff, to be responsible to the Department, and to supervise the sixteen Health Regions. Within the health regions rural health cen-

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CAN'T TRUST PEOPLE WHO FAILED US IN THE PRE- WAR YEARS--COLDWELL

"I am so weary of those politicians and business and commercial interests who prate about 'free enterprise' and what it has done, this 'free enterprise' which in pre-war years could offer nothing to the young men who are now fighting our battles in Europe. If we can't offer something better than relief to them when they return then we should offer all that we shall get!" M. J. Coldwell, M.P., C.C.F. National Leader told packed audiences in Edmonton and Calgary on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week. The Edmonton meeting was held in the Empire Theatre with every seat filled in the large auditorium as well as in the galleries.

The Calgary gathering was held in the Al Azhar Temple.

A. M. Nicholson, M.P., national treasurer, made an appeal for financial support for the movement.

Art E. Thornton, Edmonton C.C.F. president, chaired the Edmonton meeting and Ald. H. D. Ainlay, C.C.F. candidate for West Edmonton introduced Mr. Coldwell. Miss Mary R. Crawford, C.C.F. candidate for West Edmonton, was also introduced to the audience.

Miss Shirley Neher received an ovation when she sang, "London Still Rises Again."

"From a People's War to a People's Peace"

PRESIDENT



J. E. COOK HEADS C.C.F. IN ALBERTA

Elmer Roper Re-Elected Provincial Leader; Mrs. Peterson Vice-Pres.; C. Lee, Treasurer

J. E. Cook, of Calmar, was elected president of the Alberta C.C.F. at the annual convention held in Calgary on Friday and Saturday. He succeeds Ald. H. D. Ainlay, Mrs. Nellie Peterson was again unanimously named vice-president and Clifford E. Lee was re-elected by acclamation to the position of treasurer.

Elmer E. Roper, M.L.A., was unanimously chosen as provincial leader. Mr. Roper and P. N. R. Morrison of Calgary were elected as Alberta representatives on the National Council of the C.C.F. At a meeting of the Provincial Board following the convention, Jack King of Edmonton was appointed as provincial secretary.

Board members, chosen by delegates in attendance from the various constituencies, are as follows: **Flow River:** J. H. Coldwell, Kaituma; **Athabasca:** J. Schoopland, Rochester; **Peace River:** Ure Powell, Sexsmith; **Camrose:** Sigurd Lefsrud, Viking; **Acadia:** J. J. Tipman, Stettler; **East Calgary:** W. Hamilton; **West Calgary:** J. N. Sykes; **Battle River:** Stewart Wright, Hughenden; **West Edmonton:** J. E. Enright; **East Edmonton:** Gordon Clark; **Macleod:** C. A. Coutts, Claresholm; **Jasper-Edson:** Mrs. L. Mahon, Edson; **Red Deer:** R. H. Carlyle, Blackfalds; **Lethbridge:** Mrs. M. Wobick, Medicine Hat, E. A. Reynolds; **Wetaskiwin:** Wm. Sopitt, Forshee; **Vegeville:** deferred.

Radio Broadcasts Now Being Given

J. E. Cook, new provincial president of the Alberta C.C.F., was the speaker in the first of the new series of C.C.F. radio broadcasts which will be given from CJCA, Edmonton, on Friday evenings at 10:15. If finances permit the series will continue throughout the winter.

Contributors to the radio fund sent in \$16.85 during the past two weeks. It is expected that donations will increase when the broadcasts are under way. Following were the amounts contributed last week:

F. H. Allen	\$.85
L. L. Smith	2.00
J. C. B.	1.00
The Weekes	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heap	1.00
J. B. Parker	1.00
Fred Phillippe	1.00
Donald Campbell	4.00
T. Eucher	2.00
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Heap	1.00
J. Boorman	2.00

\$16.85

C.C.F. Elects Two In Calgary Contest

Robert Alderman, C.C.F. candidate for the Calgary City Council was elected on the first count in the civic elections on Wednesday. Miss Helen Geddes, C.C.F. candidate, was elected to the School Board. Only 22% of the electors went to the polls.

C.C.F. Must Fight REACTION

More than doubling its 1940 vote in the province, obtaining substantial increases in every constituency, and electing two members of the legislature against none elected in 1940, the Alberta C.C.F. made political progress in the past year.

Probably more significant is the organizational progress achieved, which includes organization in every provincial constituency. In his address to the annual provincial convention in Calgary last week the Provincial Leader, Elmer E. Roper, reviewed the events of the past year. His report in part is printed here.

We can say very definitely that this organization has made very considerable progress since we met last year. Our membership is double that of a year ago. We now have an organization in every constituency. In the provincial election we had a candidate in every constituency, and had an average increase of three hundred votes per candidate over the 1940 figures. We almost doubled our vote in Edmonton and did double it in Calgary and in some of the rural constituencies. We have definitely established ourselves in the province as the alternative to the present government and by the vigor of our campaign in the election succeeded in driving into one camp all of the opponents of our movement and its program. These are advances which we should not minimize.

However, when all this is said we must admit to ourselves and to the world that we were disappointed not to have achieved greater success in the provincial election. It is our duty at this convention to consider why we did not do so, not for the purpose of fixing blame but in order that we might derive the greatest possible benefit from the experience.

Good Candidates

First, what about our candidates? Did they have the personal qualifications that should have commended them to the people of the various constituencies? My own answer is an emphatic "yes". I was in most of the constituencies before or during the campaign and I had the pleasure of meeting all the candidates. I say without hesitation that they were a fine group of men and women. They were capable and earnest and compared more than favorably with their opponents in their knowledge and ability in most of the constituencies. Under no circumstances would I agree that any part of our failure to win the election should be laid at the door of our candidates, either on account of lack of personal qualifications or failure to carry on an active campaign.

What, then, about our program? There can be little question about the program itself. It is the one adopted by our previous conventions. I doubt if any of us could change it to advantage, even the wording of it. But there may be some question about the manner in which the program was presented. There unquestionably is room for a difference of opinion with respect to those parts of the program which were or were not stressed. The questions naturally arise: should we have borne down more heavily on our program for new and improved social services? Did we bear down too heavily on our program of public ownership and of the public development of our natural resources?

My answer to these questions is that we did stress our program for better social services and it will be found that most of our publicity material and advertising referred to that phase of our program. On the other hand most of the public discussion of our program centered

around our public ownership proposals. Why was this?

Couldn't Avoid Issue

The answer it seems to me is plain. Our opponents were not concerned about anything we had to say about health, education or old age pensions. They were greatly concerned about what we had to say about the development of our natural resources by and for the people of the province. Our campaign drove the oil interests into a panic, and they entered the campaign in a big way, spending a very large sum of money to defeat us. When they did that there was no way to avoid the issue in the election being the public ownership program of the C.C.F.

It will always be a matter of speculation as to whether or not we could have avoided the force of the blitz which struck us in the campaign, even if we had not hit so directly at the hold which vested interests have on the natural resources of the province. But whether or not we could have provoked less opposition by aiming less directly at the vested interests, I doubt if we should have any regrets on that score.

Moved in to the Kill

How right we were about the oil situation has been proven to the hilt. We warned that if the present government with its policy of selling the province out to the oil interests were returned, our oil resources would all soon be alienated from the people of the province. The announcement of the election results had scarcely ceased to come over the radio before the big fellows moved in to the kill. Phillips Petroleum, one of the big six among the corporations which control the oil reserves of the world, came into the province for the first time and acquired 30,000 acres. Shell Oil, Standard Oil of California and others threw their blankets over great areas and in one week, described as the greatest in the history of Alberta oil from the standpoint of the number of acres of oil lands filed on, the big fellows took their stranglehold on 358,410 acres. It was not the C.C.F. that lost the election. It was the people of Alberta. The winners were the Oil Interests.

Likewise I am sure that we were right about electric power. On the very day of the election, figures about the use of electricity in Alberta were released by Professor Andrew Stewart who had made a survey of the province.

One in 11,000

There are 110,000 farms in Alberta. Only 5,000 of them have electricity, and only 100 of these secure electric energy from a power line. Alberta stands up among the leaders of Canadian provinces in power potentialities. Our record for firm use of electricity is the worst. Our program of acquiring the private companies which now control our power resources constituted the only means by which this situation could be remedied, and the modern convenience of electricity brought into Alberta farm homes.

In any event it is doubtful if we could have directed the issues of the campaign into any different channel. The vested interests which control our resources knew that they were not safe with a C.C.F. government. They knew beyond any doubt that they were safe with the present government. Accordingly, they entered the campaign in a big way to fight the C.C.F. and to support the government.

Sold Two Opposite Ideas

I think we must face the fact that the present government won the election because it sold to the people of the province the two opposite ideas that it was a radical, or at least progressive, government, and that it would save the

province from socialism. It held the vote of progressive-minded people with the first idea, and got the reactionary vote with the second.

A few days after the election I was in the office of a financial house in Edmonton. The manager, whom I happen to know very well, came across the room to speak to me and after ribbing me a bit he said: "If anyone has told me a couple of years ago that I would vote Social Credit I'd have thought he was crazy. But like a good many others in this city I did vote for Manning because the fight was between the government and the C.C.F. and we thought you were the more dangerous of the two so far as our interests were concerned". My answer to him was, "Brother, you were right!"

But there it was. Progressive-minded people supported the government because it claimed to be progressive, and the reactionary elements supported it because it was safe for them.

If there was one place in which we made a mistake in our campaign it was in our failure to carry the fight more vigorously to our opponents, particularly in the last two weeks of the campaign. In 1940 the government was almost defeated. It had published, at public expense, a booklet entitled, "The Records Tell the Story". The book was a tissue of half-truths and downright untruths. We and the other opponents of the government tore the false claims apart. The government lost 20 seats and only held the seats it did win by small majorities.

In 1944 the government made even more extravagant claims for its record. Again it published, at the taxpayers' expense, and distributed to every home in the province, a 48-page booklet which was full of inaccuracies and extravagant boasts. However, we, who were the only opposition to the government, let all these claims go more or less unchallenged.

Should Have Hit Back

We set out on a plan of talking about our own program and we persisted in that kind of a campaign to the end, even though the attacks of the government speakers on our movement mounted to a crescendo of abuse and falsehood seldom experienced by a political party anywhere. I heard part of the Premier's final broadcast and I think it surpassed in meanness and vicious invective anything I have ever heard anywhere. We took all this without fighting back. We talked about our program. So far as anything the voters could learn from us to the contrary, the record of the government was perfect. I believe this was a great mistake.

Reading the financial papers and official organs of big business I am convinced that the boast of the Hon. Solon Low that the mission of the Social Credit party is to defeat the C.C.F., is not an idle one, and that it is part of a definite arrangement not dissimilar to that which put back of the German Nazi party all the resources of the German industrialists. I was in the East when Messrs. Low and Manning were there addressing the audiences of bankers and industrialists about which the Premier is boasting. It is amazing with what unanimity the Alberta government is accepted by the financial and industrial interests as their political servants in this province.

Reactionary Combination We should have fought this reactionary combination with everything we had. I am not sure that it would have made any difference in the result, but at least we would have been clear from any future blame in the matter. I am afraid we exhibited too much of the lack of fight which characterized the Social Democrats when they were

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ARMY & NAVY

DEPARTMENT STORE

"We Accept Provincial Treasury Vouchers"

faced with the rise of the Hitler movement in Germany.

And the more one studies the present Social Credit movement with its narrow nationalism, with its bitter opposition to world security, expressed in Hitler-coined phrases, the more dangerous does the thing with which we have to contend become. Its vicious anti-semitism is one of the marks of the beast, which, as Elmore Philpott recently wrote, has characterized all of those who have been inoculated with the Nazi virus.

The national leader of the Social Credit Movement has made the statement that his party does not expect to become the government of Canada, but that it has a mission on the national field to defeat the C.C.F. and destroy socialism. This puny little man cannot, of course, destroy socialism. Not all the greatest reactionary forces in the world can do that. The Socialist principle is indestructible, because it is one of the logical forces of human destiny. But it must be our task to prevent, if we can, the delaying of Socialist progress by the Social Credit tools of predatory monopoly capitalism. I believe that the best form of defense is attack.

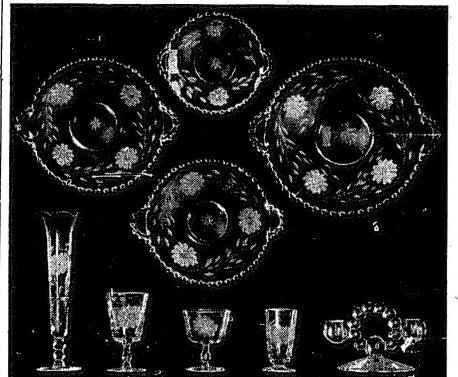
Look Forward

Well, the provincial election is a thing of the past. Now we face

another test. It is to the planning of the federal campaign that we must give our thought in this convention. It would be a dereliction of duty for us to spend any of our time here in academic discussion, or in vain speculation about what might have been. We must bend every effort to making use of every facility at our disposal to elect as many as possible of our federal candidates. This means we must do two important things:

1. Weld our membership in each federal constituency into a strong, working political organization, and
2. Make use of every means to put the C.C.F. case before the people.

Above all, let us go forward with an abounding faith in the rightness of our cause and in the inevitability of its final triumph. Our goal is nothing more and nothing less than full and complete democracy through which the people of this nation, and of the world, may attain control over all the factors that enter into their security and freedom. That is our mission, that is our objective, that is our faith, and in that faith we must go on, doing in our own lives what we can to make our contribution to the well-being and happiness of human life. This convention must be regarded as one of our steps toward that goal.



A Sparkling Suggestion

This Christmas give Corn Flower Cut Glass to your family and friends. They will be delighted with its exquisite beauty and will treasure your gift for many years.

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NATIONAL PLANNING

Somehow, all this cry of Labor for "full employment" sounds hairy to me. It does not seem to make much sense. What is "full employment" anyway? Is it eight hours per day, six days per week or is it six hours per day and five days per week or, perhaps, only four days per week?

We are in the midst of an industrial revolution, where the industrial scene is changing from day to day. The tendency is to reduce the need of human labor to a minimum, to use more powerful machines and better methods to turn out a flood of goods and services. And, with remarkable success. As a community we are surprised at ourselves for the amount of things we can turn out. We have troubled our national income in five years and we would like to keep it up.

But we are not sure if we can keep it up. As the conflict draws to a close the need for instruments of destruction is diminishing. We can engage ourselves in maximum production of guns, battleships, tanks, jeeps and warplanes, but we don't know whether we can switch over to maximum production of cars, homes, reapers, radios and refrigerators. We certainly would like to. So we cry: Full employment and maximum production after the war.

Everybody says there is no good reason why we should not be able to turn out peace-time goods and services on the same scale and maintain a high national income. All right, then. Let us find out what was it that made war-time maximum production possible. Let us find out what new principle was introduced in our national economy that turned us from a nation of loafers into a nation of busy-bodies. Then, let us apply the same principle to peace time activities and we can have it. Doesn't that make sense? I think it does.

And here is what I believe to be the secret for keeping us all busy and on the pay roll: We have a planned war time economy and national war needs have been placed above private interests. That's all. It's that simple. Can this be applied to peace time industry? Yes, it can, if we are willing to do so. Most of us are willing. But some are not. Some special privilege groups, mainly those who own and control the gigantic industrial plant would like to revert back to the competitive ways of using this plant for private gain.

Their fingers are itching to dip into the contention, not into which wartime wealth flows to amass private fortunes. They don't want national planning for the common good, but private planning for private gain. They pretend to be horrified at the prospect of national planning for use instead of profit. They paint a picture of terrible things for us if we insist on planning for peace time production. They are trying to scare us, that's all.

Well, it's up to us. Are you scared? I am not. I am scared of competition. I know what it does

The People Speak

Letters to the editor may be published under a pseudonym, but in each case the name and address of the writer must be forwarded to the editor as evidence of good faith. The People's Weekly takes no responsibility for opinions expressed by correspondents and reserves the right to curtail letters exceeding 300 words in length.

TRADE UNDER SOCIALISM

Editor, The People's Weekly.
Sir: Out on the coast I have been a severe critic of Solon Low and agree with most of the strictures brought against that individual by Tom Russell. I do not see the necessity however of bringing the British Commonwealth of Nations into the discussion in a disparaging way and I am reasonably sure that Mr. Russell will find the Labor Party in Britain and Messrs. Fraser and Curtin down under, against him on that question. And why imitate Mien Kampf with that whopper about poor old Asquith. If that gentleman owned a \$4,000,000 estate it is rather strange that his colleagues found it necessary to suggest a state pension for him. It is well known also that his wife had to resort to writing books in order to increase their income. Mr. Solon Low may choose to deal in fabrications and innuendoes regarding opponents but there is no need to follow his lead and point to the British Commonwealth as an awful example of capitalism.

It seems to me we ought to take note of changing conditions and opinions and slough off the doctrinaire deadwood when it no longer fits the case. I'll wager the intelligent working man in Britain sees the need for a brisk export trade after the war no matter which party holds the reins. But won't the Canadian farmers be glad of markets for their surplus products? And are they to be classed as exploiters for wishing to sell their produce in the best markets? No, Mr. Russell, trade won't automatically cease under Socialism as you seem to suggest. And Socialists will see to it that we do not always come out on the short end—at least we hope so. And to conclude it is being conceded now by numerous Socialists that the British Empire, once the object of so much criticism, is by no means the worst thing that might have happened in this old world.

JOHN CHRISTIE.
Victoria, B.C.

SAMPLE COPY

In order that all members of the C.C.F. in the province may secure information about the Annual Convention, the Provincial Executive has ordered that a copy of this issue should be sent to all members.

All C.C.F. members should be readers of The People's Weekly, especially since the paper is being taken over by the C.C.F. Fill out the attached coupon.

The People's Weekly,
10010 102nd Street,
Edmonton.

Please send me The People's Weekly for one year. I enclose \$2.00.

Name.....

Address.....

to a nation. National planning is winning the war and national planning will win the peace. Let's have it.

C.C.F. ASKS FOR MORE DIAGNOSTIC CANCER CLINICS

Consideration of the health problems of the people occupied a prominent place on the agenda of the Alberta C.C.F. convention in Calgary when a number of resolutions on this topic were endorsed.

C.C.F. members of the Legislature were instructed to urge the provincial government to provide more Diagnostic Cancer Clinics at convenient centers in the province and to request that these clinics be open to citizens without previous consultation with a doctor.

The convention further asked that hospitalization during treatment as well as during diagnosis be given free for both curable and supposed incurable cases, and that all other necessary measures be taken for the early detection and treatment of this disease.

It was pointed out that the two cancer clinics at present provided by the provincial government at Edmonton and Calgary are too few and the cancer staff available for too short a time, and furthermore they are too distant to be of service to large parts of the population of Alberta without high additional costs for travel and living expenses.

Another objection raised to the present method of conducting the clinic is the requirement of a doctor's certificate for admission thus putting obstacles in the way of free, early detection and treatment of this disease. It was shown further that neither treatment nor hospitalization is provided for cases diagnosed as incurable.

Free Pensioners' Service

Pending the election of a C.C.F. government in Alberta which would institute full socialized health services, the convention asked its C.C.F. members of the Legislature to urge upon the government the provision of free hospital and medical services for old age, blind pensioners and recipients of Mothers' Allowances. The C.C.F. representatives in the Legislature have also been advised to urge upon the government the need of provision for collection and free distribution of blood plasma to all hospitals in Alberta.

The Legislative representatives will be instructed to ask the government for financial assistance to municipalities to meet the increased need for hospital space due to our growing population and to accommodate the proposed free hospitalization of maternity and tuberculosis cases. Properly equipped sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis and measures for earlier detection and treatment of this disease through permanent and travelling Clinics free of charge for consultation without fees will also be sought.

Restoration of the travelling clinics to their former level of efficiency and if possible extension of this feature of our health services will also be pressed for.

On Scholarship Basis

C.C.F. members of the Legislature in another resolution were requested to urge that the facilities of the medical and dental colleges of the University be so enlarged as to admit a larger number of students on the same basis as in other courses in the University, and that the requirement of "personal qualities for success" be removed as not determinable by any scientific test. It was contended that admission of students to these courses should be based on scholarship alone, without discrimination as to sex or race.

Approval was given to a resolution asking the federal government to take immediate action with a view to verifying, or otherwise passing judgment on the import-



By H. ZELLA SPENCER

THE season is well on its way now when, if ever, there should be more time for reading. Naturally that may not be the case with some, but on the whole that is true. And it is particularly true of us country people. Not that we are by choice any more industrious than some of our city cousins in the Summer. It is simply that we are driven by the rod of necessity. Farm help has been so scarce that the long days in the field for the men have very often been followed by a round of chores. Numberless women have taken on extra work where they could assist. With both, when the long day ended, a few minutes at the radio was the only recreation for which there was energy.

Mother Nature has taken the matter in hand and very much shortened the working day and whether we like it or not, the work must be left. Then, as I said, comes the time for reading. True, motor cars make commutation distances more easy and annihilate distances to a degree almost undreamed of in the old cart days or even with the team and buggy. But gasoline must be conserved and with the decreased number of younger men on the farms, energy also must be conserved by the older ones still carrying on. So home with a book or the radio and the fireside are less stirring recreations.

And what a variety of reading we can get. The newspapers, the

magazines, the pamphlets, the books. Some old favorites of the latter to be re-read or one of the stirring times of today. Some of it for general information, some for the studying of some particular hobby and some for pure recreation. Some may be so realistic that we can quite see it—live it in fact. Others may require so much of a stretch of the imagination that they sound almost like fairy tales.

A pamphlet which came to my notice the other day seemed to me, that in some ways, it could be classed with the latter. It took, it seemed to me, a great stretch of the imagination to picture it. It was "What Kind of Government?" by Tim Buck and was issued by the National Committee Labor-Progressive Party. In these days of changing names you will want to remind yourself it is the Communist Party because they are preaching a new doctrine. He is advising all who would listen, to vote for a Liberal, Labor-Progressive Party working together.

Just when their love for the Liberals became so ardent I do not know, but in any case he is now advocating this alliance. He particularly warns his readers not to support the C.C.F. He bases his argument on the fact that the country is not ready for Socialism, therefore do not vote C.C.F., but vote Liberal. Somewhat on the principle that if you want to go East, you start and go West first.

I do not think the most ardent C.C.F.-er expects a complete and immediate functioning of a country on the co-operative, service-giving principle rather than on the pivot of profit. That would be another fairy story. We realize it will take time, but we also realize we must at once begin if we are to make life what it can be for the people of this country. But I still think the fairy story which requires the greater stretch of the imagination is that of the Communists and Liberals working hand in hand.

But his advice is as follows: "Our proposal, therefore is that the Labor movement (trade unions, labor political parties and other working class organizations) (And I am going to make another insert here and say I wonder if the farmers are not sufficiently important to be named). But to continue the quotation "should unite their forces to elect the largest possible number of members to the next Dominion House of Commons and should enter the elections with the declared aim of electing a government representing a Liberal-Labor coalition."

Will some respectable Liberals be saying "Deliver us from our friends?" Or will they make use of another saying and say "Any port in a storm?"

Good Representation Jews in Services

MONTREAL—There are sufficient Jews in the Canadian services to form a full-strength division if they were all transferred to the army, according to figures just published here by the War Efforts Committee of the Canadian Jewish Congress.

The Jewish War Efforts Committee reveals that as of September 1, 1944 there were 9309 Jewish men and women in the army, 5301 in the Royal Canadian Air Force, and 485 in the Royal Canadian Navy. These figures do not include the Canadian Jewish men serving in the British, American, Palestine and other United Nations forces.

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COST OF INDIFFERENCE

PROBABLY a considerable number of voters in Edmonton who stayed home on civic election day will be compelled to spend some time in the hospital during the coming year or so. They can thank their civic indifference for the fact that they will pay twenty per cent higher rates, due to the increase of fifty cents per day in public and private ward charges. If they are in the private ward class they will pay ten per cent more.

One of the planks in the civic platform of the C.C.F. was opposition to the increase in hospital rates which was known to be imminent if the "right" kind of a City Council was elected. The election was no sooner over than the Hospital Board boosted the rates which patients must pay.

The cry of "no politics" in civic affairs is as dangerous as it is dishonest. Civic politics come close to the very lives of the people. Their interests are in the greatest danger when they are indifferent to civic affairs.

The working people of Edmonton had in their hands the means by which they could have headed off the increased cost of being sick. They didn't use it. Now they'll pay.

FIGHTING CO-OPS AND C.C.F.

THERE is a sinister significance about the campaign which is being carried on against the co-operatives by Canadian Big Business. During the past year the *Financial Post* and *Canadian Business*, the two most authoritative organs of Canadian business and finance, have been running articles about the co-operatives and warning business people that steps must be taken to counteract their growth.

The current issue of *Canadian Business* gives a new touch to the campaign. It contends that the "menace" of the co-ops and that of the C.C.F. are closely connected. It calls attention to the assistance which the Saskatchewan government is already giving to the co-operative movement, and refers to the fact that a Ministry of Co-operatives has been set up by the C.C.F. government, which, it claims, is one of the means by which the C.C.F. intends to "destroy private enterprise".

Those predatory interests which control the financial and industrial life of Canada are fighting the Co-operatives and the C.C.F. for exactly the same reason. It is because the aim of the Co-ops and of the C.C.F. is the same—to establish economic democracy in Canada.

PLAYING HITLER ROLE

THROUGHOUT the years before 1933 all of the social benefits which the people of Germany had obtained had come through the activities of the Social Democratic Movement and the trade unions. The word Socialism meant progress for the German people.

That is why Hitler, whose purpose was to destroy Socialism, adopted the name "National Socialism" for his political organization. He wanted to fool the people by making them believe that his vicious anti-social movement carried with it the benefits which the German people had come to associate with Socialism.

It has of course been proven beyond any question that Hitler was the tool of great vested interests like the Thyssens and the Krupps to whom the Social Democratic movement and the trade unions were considered to be a menace. They were prepared to pay heavily to have Social Democracy destroyed.

The same game is being played in Canada. Posing as a radical, or at least a progressive movement, the Social Credit party is playing the role which Hitler played in Germany. In collaboration with Big Business it is trying to destroy the only political movement which has for its purpose the establishment of economic democracy in this country.

STEADY, SOLID GROWTH

IN THE Alberta provincial election held last summer the C.C.F. polled almost half as many votes to elect two candidates as the Social Credit party polled to elect fifty-one. Each of the C.C.F. members of the legislature will represent 35,000 voters. The Government members will represent an average of 2,860.

There is nothing very final about the fortunes of a political party. In 1921 the U.F.A. government was elected in Alberta with as big a majority as Social Credit obtained in 1935. In 1925 the U.F.A. government came back with a reduced majority, but in 1930 it was re-elected again with an increased number of members. We know what happened to it in 1935.

History is likely to repeat itself in the next election. In the meantime the C.C.F. in Alberta will go on with its steady and solid growth, adding members, winning adherents, just as it did in Saskatchewan. It is worthy of note that every year has seen a satisfactory advance of the movement in this province. Last year's growth was the greatest of all.

The Hon. So Low's lament: "Thousands are drifting into Socialism . . . labor groups are dedicating themselves to it . . . Social Credit is the only barrier to Socialism . . . it's an ugly situation". That's the report of the National Leader of Social Credit, who after his tour of Canada decided that he would not seek a seat in the House of Commons.

THE THIRD COLUMN

We will pay \$1.00 each issue for what the editors consider to be the best bit of published news or comment clipped from newspapers or magazines, not to exceed 100 words. Address to: The Third Column, The People's Weekly, Edmonton.

One thousand dollars for four pages in a de luxe volume entitled "Canada in World War Two," was paid by the Liberal government last winter. Hon. C. M. Fines revealed during a debate in the Saskatchewan Assembly which would redefine the functions of the Bureau of Publications. Complimentary copies were to be sent to Mr. Kern, Liberal minister of natural resources, and former Premier W. J. Patterson, whose names were engraved on these copies. "I suggest that no alteration be made in these names, in order that they may remain a monument to the extravagance of the Liberal government in Saskatchewan," Mr. Fines said.

Eight months ago the two Labor Progressive members of the Ontario legislature called on Opposition Leader E. B. Jolliffe and pleaded with him to support Col. Drew and not to attempt the defeat of the government. Having no illusions about Col. Drew, Mr. Jolliffe was not impressed with their arguments and so informed his visitors. Now the same L.P.P. members are urging Mr. Jolliffe to join forces with the Liberals. Having no illusions about the Liberals, Mr. Jolliffe is not impressed this time either. What will the L.P.P. be asking for eight months from now? New Commonwealth, October 12, 1944.

The government of France will direct reconstruction and economic activity of the entire nation by a planned economy, Gen. De Gaulle declared.

"We do not want to go back to the pre-war political, social and moral situation which took us to the brink of the abyss."

"Our economic duty is to make the fullest use of what we have in our soil, our subsoil and our empire. The only way we can do that is by means of what is called planned economy. We want the state to direct the economic activity of the entire nation.—Associated Press despatch, Oct. 2, 1944.

A Dutchman was recently expatiating on the folly of giving women the vote. He declared that in Holland there was greater efficiency among the female sex where they did not possess that doubtful privilege. He pointed to the fact that the Dutch woman sits with one foot on the spinning wheel or churn and with the other she rocks the cradle containing twins, with her hands she knits socks for her husband, while on her knee rests a book from which she is improving her mind by study. And all the while she sits on a cheese, pressing it for market.—*Magazine Digest*, 1941.

In the last issue of *The People's Weekly*, Premier Manning is charged on page one with "boasting" that he had luncheon with four presidents of Canadian banks. Well, why shouldn't he? Mr. Roper at the same age Mr. Manning has attained, hadn't even been invited to be principal guest at a luncheon where four bankers would sit with him.—*The Spotlight*, Nov. 17th, 1944.

Stating that the Liberals, Progressives, Conservatives and the C.C.F. had "ganged up" on Social Credit in the last federal and provincial elections, he (Hon. W. A. Fallow) said, "we will show how solid the C.C.F. is when it fights alone in British Columbia and Saskatchewan".—*Halifax Herald* Sep. 19, 1944.



WILLIAM IRVINE'S WEEKLY COMMENT

DEFENCE MINISTER RESIGNS, WHY?

COL. J. L. Ralston has resigned.

The cause of his resignation was a disagreement between him and the Prime Minister in respect to using as reinforcements the 60,000 trained men now in the home guards. Here are the historic steps which led to the Minister's action:

(1) The Prime Minister had given a pledge that there would be no conscription and decided to honor that pledge; (2) The demands of total war roused public opinion to such a pitch that the Prime Minister sought to be released from his pledge; (3) This was done by a plebiscite in which a large majority of the nation voted to free the Prime Minister's hands from his self-imposed binding; (4) But the Prime Minister did not exercise his liberty. Conscription was imposed only for home defence on Canadian soil; (5) Since Canada is having to be defended in Europe and in the islands of the Pacific, there has never been any use for our highly trained army of home defenders; (6) Our hard-pressed armies demand more and more reinforcements and the logical, sane and democratic thing to do is to send the home army to fight in the field where our home is being threatened; (7) Anticipating the need for more reinforcements following the invasion of Europe, Col. Ralston said on July 10th last that "if we cannot maintain the army overseas with volunteers and it is necessary to send National Resources Mobilization Act men, there can be no alternative for me but to recommend action under the act and I shall do so"; (8) Col. Ralston then went overseas and visited the Canadian armies on every front; (9) On his return there was an extended cabinet meeting at which it was rumored in the press that there were disagreements over the use of N.R.M.A. men for reinforcements; (10) Then Col. Ralston resigned.

WHERE ARE THE REINFORCEMENTS?

THE serious thing is not of course the difference of opinion in the cabinet. It was that disagreement was about that is vital. The public is left to guess. Perhaps if the public knew the facts the Prime Minister and not Mr. Ralston might have had to resign.

General McNaughton has been brought in to fill the vacancy. He tries to smooth things over by giving assurance that our men at the front shall not lack reinforcements. But things did not go any too smoothly between the General and the retired Minister of Defence. It may give some satisfaction to the General to take the place of Col. Ralston as minister. The General's assurances about providing reinforcements are not worth a hoot unless he can tell us where he can get the reinforcements. That is the rub. If the Canadian fighting forces are to be maintained at their present strength we must use the 60,000 trained men of the N.R.M.A. or else do what it has been alleged we have already been doing, namely, sending the young volunteer recruits into the line before they are properly trained and seasoned soldiers.

So we must demand that the new Minister of Defence tell us at once where the reinforcements he promises are to be found?

WHAT IS THE REASON?

IS IT to hold, or perhaps we should say regain the support of Quebec that the Prime Minister refuses to implement conscription? That is what many of his critics openly charge. But what will it avail the Liberal Party if it should

regain Quebec and lose all the rest of Canada?

It is only fair that we should credit the Prime Minister with more worthy reasons for his obstinacy in this matter. They would appear to be three in number: (1) the Prime Minister probably believes that it is not possible to maintain Canadian unity if conscription is adopted for overseas service. The answer to that is that Canadian unity cannot be maintained without adopting conscription. (2) Another reason is that the Prime Minister probably believes that the best way to fight a total war is by the voluntary method of enlistment. He may still retain the old romanticism which was characteristic of those who of old went in search of the Holy Grail. If this is his view then nothing could more clearly prove his unfitness for the position he now holds. In a total war for democracy the fair, the democratic and the efficient method is conscription. (3) But there is another probable reason why conscription has not been applied to all the armed forces and that is that if men had been conscripted, the nation would have demanded the conscription of wealth also. And the Prime Minister believes in free private enterprise.

But whether the reason of his failure to carry out the people's will by implementing conscription be the unworthy one ascribed to him by his most vicious opponents, or is it one or all of the others suggested, the fact remains that no reason which falls short of total war can be acceptable to the Canadian people.

POLITICAL LUCK

PRIME Minister King seems to be in danger of losing the luck which has followed his political career. It was lucky for him with his present man-power policy that the invasion of Europe did not take place three years ago. If our armies had been thrown into battle at the outbreak of war, that which at last became a necessity to Col. Ralston would have been a necessity five years ago. As things were our army had to remain inactive for three years, so that reinforcements have only become a pressing problem in recent months.

If the war should end in 1944, which does not now seem likely, Mr. King will still be lucky. He would then get away without having to face the issue in its grim form. He could then have had a Victory election. Conscription would have been a dead issue; he might have regained Quebec and held a good part of his following in other provinces. But things don't seem to be going that way.

Ralston's resignation underlines the weakness of the government's policy and rouses the people against what seems to be either political expediency or incompetence. Unfortunately the war may not be over before the election is held. In which case the issue raised by the retiring Minister of Defence will bring about the retirement of the government. And even if the war should end in time to give Mr. King a "Victory Election" the people will not forget a policy which designedly or not did one section of the community; which drove still further the wedge of division between the two Canadian factions, and which may have greatly impaired our fighting forces.

TO KEEP OR NOT TO KEEP

WHAT is to become of the draftee Army? Are we to keep it in training for something it will never have to do? Are we to continue calling it names and to browbeat its personnel in the hope that they will offer to go active?

This home army has become a real problem to the government.

Can't Trust People Who Failed Us in Pre-War Years--Coldwell

Continued from Page One

ple's Peace" was the topic of Mr. Coldwell's address in which he reviewed the work accomplished at the recent conference of British Commonwealth Labor Parties in London, England. He was accompanied to London by Frank Scott, David Lewis, Clarie Gillis, M.P., and Percy Wright, M.P.

Mr. Coldwell also scheduled to speak in British Columbia was compelled to cancel the balance of his speaking tour following the Calgary meeting in order to return east for the special session of parliament which convenes on November 22.

The British Commonwealth Labor Conference recognized that there will be no permanent peace in the world unless the world is well fed, well clothed and well housed, said Mr. Coldwell. "You cannot," he said, "have one half of the world underfed and maintain the peace of the world." It was from that background that the conference approached the discussions in London. In addition to the five representatives from Canada, there were representatives from the Labor Parties of Britain, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa as well as a delegation from the Co-operatives.

The conference met under the shadow of the robot bombings and he explained that of all the cities in the world, London was the most devastated. While he was there the first of the V2's came over and he told of communities such as Westham where there was hardly a section of it habitable.

He reminded the audience that 25 years ago, flying was considered most dangerous. Today his party had crossed from Montreal to Scotland in 14 hours in almost perfect safety. "Project yourself another 25 years and think what these machines may become," he said. It behooves us then to make every effort to limit the forces of the common people together so that through some form of action, we may abolish the causes of war.

Subversive of Good

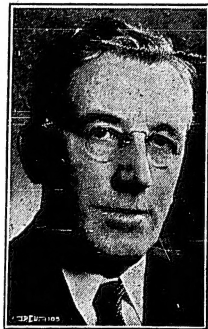
He was alarmed, he said, when he found people going up and down this country warning the people against collective security and against collective action to maintain peace. That, he declared, is subversive of the world's good.

If we fall, dictators will rise again. Neither Hitler nor Mussolini were the causes of war. They arose out of conditions in which dictators thrive. They were not accidents but the result of causes, and, he warned, "the same causes will produce the same results in every country in the world." "While some of us were denouncing war and warning mankind that the manner in which we were operating would lead to some form of dictatorship, powerful interests in our country were supplying the dictators with financial aid, scrap iron, steel and copper." "Because," he said, "they looked upon Mussolini and Hitler as a barrier against progressive movements across the world. It is always the last resort of that kind of people to wrap

themselves in the folds of the Union Jack."

Economic Question

It is only the common people who suffer who can remove the causes of war, he maintained. In the world that is to be if people are to be well fed, housed and clothed, we must arrange our economic lives in a better way than we did before this war began. Unless we are prepared to take goods from Britain in exchange for food and other supplies, Great Britain must buy where she can sell. We have got to come down to real



M. J. COLDWELL, M.P.,
National C.C.F. Leader

trade relationships. "Don't imagine Great Britain is going back to the old speculative way of buying," he said. "She is going to continue the system inaugurated during the war. She will agree upon a price that will give our producers a fair return and give her people decent food."

Mr. Coldwell stated that the conference was not only valuable for its discussions of international relations and trade but for getting to know each other personally. If the C.C.F. and Labor groups should assume governmental responsibility in their respective countries they would be dealing with men and women they knew as fine comrades and friends.

Those attending the conference met not to re-establish imperialism but as free, equal independent peoples ready to unite, not as governments, but as peoples to solve the people's problems.

Air Line Control

The conference agreed that the great trunk air lines of the world should not be the prerogative of any nation but rather they should be under an international authority upon which all nations great and small could be adequately and properly represented. No other nation of the world should be more interested in this question of air transportation than this Canada of ours, he contended.

Mr. Coldwell reviewed some of the other problems discussed, details of which appeared in a previous issue of The People's Weekly.

Money Not Solution

Mr. Coldwell recalled a meal for four purchased in Belgium for \$25.00. There were all kinds of paper notes but they were practically valueless.

"If anybody believes that by printing money you can bring about prosperity, let them go to Belgium and France," he advised.

At Army Headquarters

He told of his visit to the Cana-

dian Army Headquarters where he asked the commander in chief if Canada were providing sufficient supplies and reinforcements. He did not know of the controversy raging in Canada but was interested as a member of parliament. He was told that they were satisfactory. That was six weeks ago and he said that he was sure that there had been very heavy battles since then with long casualty lists. "The situation may have changed," he said. "I wasn't in Italy so I don't know the situation there."

When questioned on his return Mr. Coldwell told the reporters exactly what the Canadian officer had said. Mr. Coldwell warned that 99 per cent of those discussing the subject have no information upon which to base their judgment. "What the real situation is now, I don't know," Mr. Coldwell admitted, "but now that parliament is called, a motion I had previously made, I think the members are obligated to question the Prime Minister and Mr. Ralston and to ask for the production of all the relative documents and statistics."

He referred to the fact that some of the documents might not be procurable in public, in which event parliament must meet in secret session and demand every piece of information available. "It is too serious a matter to allow politicians to play politics with it," he averred. "It is a golden opportunity for some of them to wrap themselves in the flag, stay there for five years and sell the people of this country down the river."

Wealth On Same Basis

Our attitude is this, he said: If you are going to ask the flower of Canadian youth to place their lives on the altar of national sacrifice then at the same time and on the same terms we have got to demand industry and wealth to place itself on the same altar. The C.C.F. had maintained this position at the very outset of the war. Every other party, except the C.C.F., was controlled by the power of finance.

Whatever is revealed in parliament, would determine the C.C.F. action he said. "We will see to it that those boys shall get all the support they need so far as we are concerned," he pledged.

Mr. Coldwell told of the wonderful treatment available for wounded men and the relief brought to tortured bodies by penicillin and blood plasma. He made an urgent appeal for blood donors for the Red Cross clinic.

He described his visit to a Canadian cemetery where 1,000 young men lie side by side in death. The names on the crosses revealed that many were of French, German and Ukrainian origin, "but" he said, "every one of those was a Canadian. They were united in death. Why on earth is it that we can't live together united?"

It is about time that we realized that this is a country composed of diverse people who have contributed to the building of a great nation. These boys died together, let us see to it that we make up our minds to live together.

Many of the boys who lie in that cemetery never had a chance to live. We are told that when this war is over we have got to return to free enterprise. "Free for whom?" he asked. "Free for those lads who are dying today on field of battle, free for them to starve, to ride the rods? If we don't do something better than that we deserve all that we shall get."

"I am so weary of those politicians and business and commercial interests who prate about free enterprise and what it has done. It has destroyed a generation and brought about war and it will do the same again. We are surrounded by a country rich in resources and manpower and if we have got the intelligence we will use our resources to give life and comfort and security to us all."

Lines Are Drawn

He recalled the tear gas bombs which met the young unemployed

Shop at The BAY

The FRIENDLY Store for THRIFTY People.

SASK. ACT DEFINES UNFAIR PRACTICES

REGINA (YMR)—Outstanding features of Saskatchewan's new Labor Act, are the exhaustive definition of unfair practices (ten are listed for employers, two for employees), and the method of enforcement which follows the principle of the United States Wagner Act.

For the first time it is called an unfair practice for an employer to refuse to negotiate with the recognized union representatives during working hours, or to make any deductions from the wages of the representative for the time spent in negotiation.

Employers' systems of espionage are listed among unfair practices, and an employer is also forbidden

who gathered in Regina and asked for bread. "We want to give these people a chance and that is why the hosts of reaction are lined up against us," he declared. That is the reason when people come to me and ask if after the next election you aren't going to get a majority, will you form a coalition? I reply 'we want a majority, there will be no coalition.' As far as we are concerned the people of this country are not going to be sold down the river.

"The Tories, Liberals and Social Crediters can get together if they will, they are all on one side now. The lines have been drawn and the lines will remain drawn until the people's cause prevails," he promised.

"When our boys return from across the seas there will be splendid stories of sacrifice and heroism but oh my friends," he added, "it is a story which should never have been told, because if we only had displayed good sense we would have seen to it that the foundations of peace laid 25 years ago were built upon. We would not have allowed Japan to rape Manchuria or Franco, Spain. We would not have allowed them to destroy the Czechs at Munich. These things might never have occurred if we had stood together."

"The common people fight these wars and suffer for them with no compensating profits, only blood and sweat and tears. If you and I can contribute now to a better understanding among the peoples of the earth regardless of race or creed then you and I will not have lived in vain," he concluded.

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LABOR DIRECTORY

Look Here for Information Regarding Officers, Meetings, etc., of Trade Unions and Other Labor Organizations in the Province

EDMONTON

Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, No. 314—Meets second Wednesday in Labor Hall, President, F. R. Smart, 1215 65th Street; Vice-President, D. G. Roberts, 9511 32nd Avenue; Recording Secretary, J. E. Smith, 10747 75th Avenue; Shop Delegate, J. White, 11918 87th Street; Distributors' Delegate, F. R. Smart, 1215 65th Street; Secretary, J. Flower, 10832 75th Street, Phone 71957.

Carpenters and Joiners, No. 1325, United Brotherhood of—Meets first and third Friday, President, W. D. McAllister, 9583 87 Ave.; Vice-Pres. W. G. Stenlund, 9525 94 St.; Fin. Sec. L. D. Poir, 9525 101 Ave.; Sec. Chas. D. Hale, 10230 107 St.; Treasurer, J. A. S. Smith, 11512 92nd Ave.; Cond. Trust, R. J. Metcalf, 9512 102A Ave.; Shop Delegate, J. H. 109 Ave.; Treasurer, J. M. Henning, 11903 93 St.; D. R. Hale, 11658 98 St.; G. W. Bernard, 11823 97 St.

Fire Fighters, No. 209, International Association of—Meets in No. 2 Fire Hall, President, G. E. Morrison, 11018 123 Street, Phone 23573; Secretary-Treasurer, J. Stinson, 11452 85 Street, Phone 72741

Garment Workers of America, No. 120, United—Meets second Wednesday in Labor Temple, J. E. Morrison, President, Mrs. Adole Cox, 9555 97th Street; Recording Secretary, M. K. Harpman, 6501 118th Avenue.

Railway Carmen No. 448, Brotherhood of—Meets second Friday of every month in Labor Hall, President, J. E. Aspinwall, Suite 10, Upton Bldg. Sec. Sec. L. Clarke, 9513 110A Ave.; Fin. Sec. S. Hamilton, 10150 87 Ave.

CALGARY

Electrical Workers Union—Local B 348, International Brotherhood of—Meets in Labor Temple, 229 Eleventh Avenue East, Calgary, President, Andrew Park; Secretary, D. Flinnell; Financial Secretary, F. W. Keyte; Treasurer, T. W. Harding; Box 154, Calgary, Alberta.

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T. LONGWORTH, Prop.

Oppose Tax on 'Co-op' Surpluses

(Continued from Page One)

services and at the end of the year to refund to member patrons according to their contributions thereto, any surplus which may remain from the results of the year's operations after providing for operating expenses, depreciation and other proper charges." Such surpluses, it was contended, "are in no sense profits but are obviously savings made and owned by the members as a result of their joint and efficient efforts in handling their own business."

Debt Legislation

Recognizing that farm debts are one of the major problems of agriculture another resolution called upon the C.C.F. members of the Legislature to press for Debt Legislation similar to that enacted under the Saskatchewan C.C.F. government, which provides that in case of crop failure (which is defined as meaning a crop which together with any other income received by the debtor, amounts to less than six dollars per seeded acre) in such years the following clauses will then apply: (1) Payment of the principal of the mortgage is postponed for one year; (2) All payments on principal under the mortgage or agreement of sale are advanced one year thus extending the term of the contract by one year; (3) The principal of the mortgage which is outstanding on the 15th day of September of the year of crop failure, will be reduced by four per cent or a percentage equal to the interest rate charged under the mortgage whichever is the greater; (4) Interest will still be due and payable on the outstanding amount of the mortgage.

Immediate removal of all restrictions imposed by the Canadian government on shipment of live cattle to the United States was also urged.

Condemnation Insurance

Demand was made that the fed-

eral government institute an immediate investigation by an impartial commission into the question of Condemnation Insurance on livestock for slaughter and that a rate be fixed not higher than the average rate of loss. It was explained by the farmers in attendance that for many years one-half of one per cent has been deducted by the packers from returns to livestock producers and it was generally understood that this amount is far in excess of actual losses but no proper accounting has ever been made.

Contending that the spread between the price of wheat and the cost of bread to the consumer is due in part to price control by the mill-owned chain bakeries and to wasteful methods of manufacture, a resolution was passed advocating the formation of producer-consumer co-operatives for the baking and distribution of bread and other bakery products.

The convention endorsed a proposal to have the C.C.F. undertake a study of the means and costs of providing inexpensive electric facilities and comfortable heating of rural homes. It was pointed out that the province has abundant sources for power development and of fuel such as gas and coal.

Public Liability Insurance

C.C.F. members in the House will be asked to press for a compulsory government insurance plan to be issued with automobile licenses to cover public liability. It was stated that the motoring public needs better protection in the case of public liability and in the best interests of all concerned.

Approve P. R. System

The delegates asked that in the event of the C.C.F. forming a government it set up a committee to investigate and consider the advisability of introducing the Proportional Representation system of electing representatives to parliament and the legislature.

Grants for Teachers

Provincial authorities will be requested to undertake the financing of the salaries of teachers and other facilities required to equalize educational opportunities in all types of schools. The Dominion government will also be urged to make grants to the provinces for the purpose of raising educational standards in Canada. It was maintained that agriculture in its depressed condition is unable to provide higher salaries which would attract the more experienced teachers and therefore the standard of education is lower in rural than in urban schools.

Children's Allowances

The convention favored a proposal that children's allowances be continued until the end of the high school life of the child provided satisfactory progress is being made.

Re-introduction of the subject of "Agriculture" in the Alberta School curriculum and also a study of the Co-operative movement were sought in resolutions passed.

Immediate restoration of Standard Time in Canada was requested because the resolution declared, "Daylight Saving Time is not only detrimental to school children and to agriculture but is, we believe, valueless from any angle."

The convention endorsed a resolution calling for the printing of the constitution in booklet form and also asked that resolutions coming before the convention be sent to the Provincial Office 45 days before the date of the convention, except those of urgent importance, so that copies might be forwarded to C.C.F. clubs for study. Approval was given to a proposal to pool transportation expenses of delegates at future conventions on a basis of railway fares.

Ald. H. D. Ainlay, past president of the organization, occupied the chair, assisted by Vice-President Mrs. Nellie Peterson.

RURAL HEALTH

(Continued from Page One)

tries will be established as small nursing homes to care for minor illness and surgery and de-congest city hospitals. A larger hospital for each Health Region is the objective and aid will be given to improve existing hospitals which can be used for this purpose. Emphasis for the next two years will be on providing municipal doctors, rural health centres, dental clinics and mental hygiene clinics for rural areas.

The first group of citizens to receive free hospital and medical care will be Old Age Pensioners, blind pensioners, their dependents, and mothers and children who receive the Mother's Allowance. This benefit is provided in the Health Services Act.

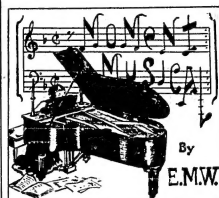
In urban areas health insurance schemes will be encouraged.

"This is the groundwork," the Premier said, "on which we will build a complete system. And when we have put these immediate steps into effect we will have already gone farther than any other place on the North American Continent."

The Health services Act further provides for an Advisory Committee of laymen, to assist the Health Services Planning Commission which will administer the plan. The Advisory Committee will include representatives of labor, farming, co-operative, municipal and independent health organizations. It will be called together periodically to advise and give suggestions. "That is the essence of democracy," Mr. Douglas said.

The bill was supported by all members of the House, though the Premier was criticized variously by the Opposition as being a crusader and as being "timid and hesitant".

Patronize Our Advertisers



Everyone came away from the concert recital by Jean Watson last Friday night delighted and thoroughly satisfied with her lovely singing. Miss Watson revealed a contralto voice of extraordinary range and power reminiscent of the vocal art of the late Earnestine Schuman-Heinke. Her program consisted for the most part of songs well known and always enjoyed. When she came to her group of folk songs—Welsh, Hebridean and Scottish, she was a forthright Scottish lass and the applause became thunderous. She sang one over again to oblige the audience. But few knew that Miss Watson sang the Scottish songs yet once again before she left Edmonton to please an elderly Scotch lady, Mrs. Robert Campbell, who was unable to attend her concert. Mrs. Campbell knew Jean Watson's people, the McLaclans in Dumbarton, Scotland, well.

Miss Watson's accompanist offered three piano solo, which were also well received. Mr. Milford Snell showed skill and amazing speed on the keyboard, tho' somewhat lacking in power and weight of touch. In a part of "Saint Sæns" difficult and showy "Etude en forme de valse" which required breath, the playing became forced, diffused and sometimes inaccurate. Definitely this pianist's "style" showed to better advantage in the delicate legato passages of Debussy's "Impromptu" and in his encore, Myra Hess's arrangement of the Bach chorale, "Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring".

In the death of Norman Wilks, director of Toronto Conservatory, Canada has lost a great musician and a great man—a man of wide culture and education who was ever ready to give himself in service and sympathy to his calling of music.

We who heard him speak when he last visited Edmonton (last winter) will not forget those fine and lofty ideals in teaching which he upheld for those who struggle in the difficult and trying profession of music. Tho' a skilled and eminent concert pianist, as well as director of one of Canada's foremost music schools, he was not above helping beginners. "One morning a week" he told me, "I have them come to my studio and play to me, so I can help them with any of their problems."

Norman Wilks was big enough to recognize the significance and importance of the simple things of humble beginnings.

Drama Series By Elsie Park Gowan Heard on the CBC

"The People Next Door", a new C.B.C. drama series by Elsie Park Gowan, is dedicated to the Canadian family in a world at war. Each episode, a complete story in itself, is based on one aspect of the part played by the home in building democracy. How the home atmosphere determines our sense of values and forms the basis of our thinking on such subjects as race tolerance; how the stability of good family relations helps to develop a well adjusted personality, are some of the topics illustrated in stories of the neighbors on Maple Street, somewhere in Canada.

"The People Next Door", produced in Toronto, is heard on Friday at 8:15 from CJCA following the national news.

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Campaign Planned

(Continued from Page One)

new Alberta President, J. E. Cook, was asked to devote his full time to the organization job and he agreed to do so.

Under Mr. Cook's direction a series of organization conferences will be held in a central point in every federal constituency. These conferences will be attended by members of the provincial boards in each provincial constituency contained in the federal riding, and by the delegates who attended the Calgary convention. At these conferences Mr. Cook will present a plan through which every member of the C.C.F. in the constituency will be given a definite task to perform in connection with the coming federal election.

The delegates adopted the plan of organization with great enthusiasm.

Decision to appoint permanent standing committees of the C.C.F. organization in the province to keep in constant touch with problems of various people's activities was made by the convention. At its meeting following the convention the Provincial Board set up committees on: Co-operatives, Organized Labor; Youth; Ex Servicemen's Problems; Agriculture. (Names of the personnel of these committees will be published as soon as their composition is completed.)

Growth of the CCYM was reported to be highly satisfactory by Provincial President Miss Frances Mjolsness whose address was one of the highlights of the convention. The convention voted substantial financial support to the Youth group to enable it to extend its organization.

Under the chairmanship of P. N. R. Morrison, the Calgary C.C.F. entertained at a banquet on the first evening of the convention when an excellent program was provided for the entertainment of the delegates.

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By LORNE INGLE

THE Income Tax Payers' Association, an innocent looking organization, has been carrying on a vigorous campaign to have the so-called "income" of producer and consumer co-operatives made subject to income tax. Few of us paid much attention to this "association" not realizing how powerful and influential it was. But now we know that the Liberal government has given in to their demands. Co-operatives are to be taxed.

It is true that the Minister of Finance hasn't said so in so many words but the writing on the wall is clear enough to anyone who knows Mr. Hsley or Mackenzie King. They haven't the courage to announce their decision so they have appointed a Royal Commission to do it for them. There is no question about this for the issue is too simple and straightforward to warrant study by a Royal Commission. The Commission will only be a front.

Big business, through their puppet organization, The Income Tax Payers' Association, argue that if corporations must pay income tax, co-operatives must pay income tax. The bolder business men are even suggesting that corporations should pay no income tax at all.

It is being found in Canada, as it has in many other countries, that private business simply can't compete with Co-ops. No one realizes this better than Big Business, and now in an effort to stem the tide, they have come through with this new proposal.

The truth is, of course, that Co-ops do not receive incomes of their own in the same way that private corporations do. Any surplus Co-ops may obtain is really savings that the members have made by doing business in a co-operative way. Those savings are returned to the members. If private business wants the privileges of the co-operative way of doing business let them return their profits to their patrons in proportion to the business they have done.

I don't suppose for a minute that private corporations will ever do that because they are not, never have been and never will be, interested in saving money for the people who do business with them. They are interested in one thing and one thing only—profit-making for their shareholders.

Co-operatives are made up of little guys—ordinary folks who are anxious to work in harmony for the common good. If a greater share of the taxes were paid by these common people, wealthy corporations and their shareholders would have less to pay. That is the real crux of the proposal.

It is up to the people of Canada to register their opposition to this move. If the people, individually and through their organizations, speak up with a loud enough voice, not even the Liberal government and all the Royal Commissions it cares to appoint can flout their expressed will.

Irvine's Comments

(Continued from Page 4)

It takes well on to \$200,000,000 a year to keep it training. It is too ridiculous to keep up this training force at such a cost. What is to be done? This well trained army cannot be used under the present policy: it cannot be disbanded because the men who return from the front will not like to see all the best jobs taken before they are free to apply. And so this costly child of the Liberal party can neither dance nor hold the candle. What to do with this army which should be used for reinforcements is as great a problem for the government as it is to get reinforcements without using it. To keep or not to keep it, that is the question.

PERSONAL STUFF

(Continued from Page One)

man beings when high expectations are not realized.

* * *

But if there was one among those who attended the Calgary convention who came with a chip on his shoulder or with his diaphragm hurting with something unpleasant that he thought should be said, I don't know about it. Never have I attended a gathering of so many people where there was greater unity of action and spirit. Especially of spirit. There was not a single discordant note in the whole proceedings, not one. There was not an unpleasant thing said nor an unkind or harshly critical word uttered. There was not an inkling of discouragement. On many occasions in the past dozen years my heart has warmed to the people who make up this movement of ours, but never so much as in the past week. There is something very inspiring about the vision they have of a better world and something very noble about their fidelity to the movement which they have helped to build to bring it to pass. To repeat Ernie Cook's words: "To those who have come to this meeting with understanding and conviction... yes, that's it. Cook was not only stating a truism. He was putting into words a description of the great bulk of the membership of the Alberta C.C.F."

* * *

There were some big things done at the convention, too. As you will see from an announcement in another column, The People's Weekly will cease to be privately owned after the first of the year. It will be your paper, if you are a C.C.F. member. It will belong to the Alberta C.C.F. with its editorial policy under C.C.F. control. That's as it should be. I hope the publication board which has been up and will let me continue to maintain this Personal Stuff contact with you which has been so much a part of my life for the past twenty years. But it is not with any regret that I give up the paper itself to the C.C.F. We've kept it going through the years always with that end in view. It is therefore as much of a satisfaction to me as to any other member of the C.C.F. that our movement in the province has matured to the place where it can assume one of its natural responsibilities. I am certain that with the new feeling of co-operative ownership which all C.C.F. members will have toward the paper they will not only all become subscribers but will make it a personal responsibility to add to its readers. "Each one get one" would be a good slogan for C.C.F. members as they go about the task of building their own paper.

* * *

Harry Ainlay has done a great job as President of the Alberta C.C.F. in the past two years, and the Calgary convention paid him a spontaneous tribute which was as warm as it was deserved. His duties as a member of the Edmonton City Council and his candidature in the federal constituency of East Edmonton were such, he thought, as to preclude him from doing justice to the Presidency of the provincial movement in the coming year. The convention chose a worthy successor. There are few men in the C.C.F. anywhere in Canada with greater abilities than J. E. Cook. His first experience in Alberta was running a newspaper in Taber. There he was a member of the famous Taber hockey team that was composed mostly of Cooks, including Bill and Bun who later reached the peak of National Hockey League fame. Ernie, the name by which the new President of the C.C.F. was and is known, later came to Edmonton where he became a member of the staff of the Edmonton Daily Capital as Sports Editor and played hockey with Barney Stanley and others on crack amateur teams. He turned later to farming and has been singularly successful in that field.

YOUTH TOMORROW

BY THE CCYM - THE YOUTH SECTION OF THE C.C.F.

Miss Barbara Davidson, Editor
Box 512, Edmonton

CCYM CONTACT

Prospective members are invited to write the CCYM Secretary, for information regarding the program of this Young People's Movement. Inquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Marjorie Brown, 11209 71 St., Edmonton. Phone 71921.

R.A. Public Ward

Continued from page one

Millan, a Board member, also registered opposition to the move.

The Board's action will involve an increase of 20 per cent for patients occupying public wards, bringing the rate up to \$3.00 a day for city patients. Those in a position to occupy private wards, however, will be let off more lightly, this rate only being increased less than 10 per cent.

Can't Afford It

Statistics were quoted to prove that a great many of those likely to occupy public wards are in receipt of wages and salaries below a subsistence level. It was pointed out also that with wages frozen, it would be extremely difficult for workers to meet the increased costs of hospitalization. Reference was made to a statement by Dr. W. W. Cross, provincial Minister of Health, at the annual convention of the Associated Hospitals of Alberta when he said that, "Cost of hospitalization has gone up in recent years until it is so high the average person can't afford it. Many people deprive themselves of needed hospital service rather than be financially embarrassed."

Those opposing the increase also urged that health should be placed on the same basis as education with the costs spread over the whole community. (Any deficit incurred by the hospital is covered by a grant from the city.) It was maintained that it was not the function of a municipal hospital to make a profit out of people's misfortune.

The increased rates will go into effect in all Edmonton hospitals including the provincially owned University Hospital, which comes under the direction of the Minister of Health, Dr. Cross.

Rates in the Calgary General Hospital are lower than those prevailing in Edmonton and isolation hospitalization is provided free to citizens of the southern city.

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